

SUMMARY OF ON DAILY POST.

Today's We BY THE—
PRINTING COMPANY.

Mr. Kate, who is the Vice President of the Houston Post, is the only one of the Houston Post who is not a member of the Houston Post.

Mr. B. M. Postoffice at Houston, Texas, as Second-Class Mail Matter.

Mr. B. M. Postoffice at Houston, Texas, as Second-Class Mail Matter.

Mr. B. M. Postoffice at Houston, Texas, as Second-Class Mail Matter.

Mr. B. M. Postoffice at Houston, Texas, as Second-Class Mail Matter.

Mr. B. M. Postoffice at Houston, Texas, as Second-Class Mail Matter.

Mr. B. M. Postoffice at Houston, Texas, as Second-Class Mail Matter.

Mr. B. M. Postoffice at Houston, Texas, as Second-Class Mail Matter.

Mr. B. M. Postoffice at Houston, Texas, as Second-Class Mail Matter.

Mr. B. M. Postoffice at Houston, Texas, as Second-Class Mail Matter.

Mr. B. M. Postoffice at Houston, Texas, as Second-Class Mail Matter.

Mr. B. M. Postoffice at Houston, Texas, as Second-Class Mail Matter.

Mr. B. M. Postoffice at Houston, Texas, as Second-Class Mail Matter.

Mr. B. M. Postoffice at Houston, Texas, as Second-Class Mail Matter.

Mr. B. M. Postoffice at Houston, Texas, as Second-Class Mail Matter.

Mr. B. M. Postoffice at Houston, Texas, as Second-Class Mail Matter.

Mr. B. M. Postoffice at Houston, Texas, as Second-Class Mail Matter.

Mr. B. M. Postoffice at Houston, Texas, as Second-Class Mail Matter.

Mr. B. M. Postoffice at Houston, Texas, as Second-Class Mail Matter.

Mr. B. M. Postoffice at Houston, Texas, as Second-Class Mail Matter.

Mr. B. M. Postoffice at Houston, Texas, as Second-Class Mail Matter.

Mr. B. M. Postoffice at Houston, Texas, as Second-Class Mail Matter.

Mr. B. M. Postoffice at Houston, Texas, as Second-Class Mail Matter.

Mr. B. M. Postoffice at Houston, Texas, as Second-Class Mail Matter.

Mr. B. M. Postoffice at Houston, Texas, as Second-Class Mail Matter.

Mr. B. M. Postoffice at Houston, Texas, as Second-Class Mail Matter.

Mr. B. M. Postoffice at Houston, Texas, as Second-Class Mail Matter.

Mr. B. M. Postoffice at Houston, Texas, as Second-Class Mail Matter.

Mr. B. M. Postoffice at Houston, Texas, as Second-Class Mail Matter.

Mr. B. M. Postoffice at Houston, Texas, as Second-Class Mail Matter.

Mr. B. M. Postoffice at Houston, Texas, as Second-Class Mail Matter.

Mr. B. M. Postoffice at Houston, Texas, as Second-Class Mail Matter.

Mr. B. M. Postoffice at Houston, Texas, as Second-Class Mail Matter.

Mr. B. M. Postoffice at Houston, Texas, as Second-Class Mail Matter.

Mr. B. M. Postoffice at Houston, Texas, as Second-Class Mail Matter.

Mr. B. M. Postoffice at Houston, Texas, as Second-Class Mail Matter.

Mr. B. M. Postoffice at Houston, Texas, as Second-Class Mail Matter.

Mr. B. M. Postoffice at Houston, Texas, as Second-Class Mail Matter.

Mr. B. M. Postoffice at Houston, Texas, as Second-Class Mail Matter.

Mr. B. M. Postoffice at Houston, Texas, as Second-Class Mail Matter.

Mr. B. M. Postoffice at Houston, Texas, as Second-Class Mail Matter.

Mr. B. M. Postoffice at Houston, Texas, as Second-Class Mail Matter.

Mr. B. M. Postoffice at Houston, Texas, as Second-Class Mail Matter.

Mr. B. M. Postoffice at Houston, Texas, as Second-Class Mail Matter.

Mr. B. M. Postoffice at Houston, Texas, as Second-Class Mail Matter.

Mr. B. M. Postoffice at Houston, Texas, as Second-Class Mail Matter.

Mr. B. M. Postoffice at Houston, Texas, as Second-Class Mail Matter.

Mr. B. M. Postoffice at Houston, Texas, as Second-Class Mail Matter.

Mr. B. M. Postoffice at Houston, Texas, as Second-Class Mail Matter.

Mr. B. M. Postoffice at Houston, Texas, as Second-Class Mail Matter.

Mr. B. M. Postoffice at Houston, Texas, as Second-Class Mail Matter.

Mr. B. M. Postoffice at Houston, Texas, as Second-Class Mail Matter.

Mr. B. M. Postoffice at Houston, Texas, as Second-Class Mail Matter.

Mr. B. M. Postoffice at Houston, Texas, as Second-Class Mail Matter.

Mr. B. M. Postoffice at Houston, Texas, as Second-Class Mail Matter.

Mr. B. M. Postoffice at Houston, Texas, as Second-Class Mail Matter.

Mr. B. M. Postoffice at Houston, Texas, as Second-Class Mail Matter.

Mr. B. M. Postoffice at Houston, Texas, as Second-Class Mail Matter.

Mr. B. M. Postoffice at Houston, Texas, as Second-Class Mail Matter.

Mr. B. M. Postoffice at Houston, Texas, as Second-Class Mail Matter.

Mr. B. M. Postoffice at Houston, Texas, as Second-Class Mail Matter.

Mr. B. M. Postoffice at Houston, Texas, as Second-Class Mail Matter.

Mr. B. M. Postoffice at Houston, Texas, as Second-Class Mail Matter.

Mr. B. M. Postoffice at Houston, Texas, as Second-Class Mail Matter.

Mr. B. M. Postoffice at Houston, Texas, as Second-Class Mail Matter.

Mr. B. M. Postoffice at Houston, Texas, as Second-Class Mail Matter.

Mr. B. M. Postoffice at Houston, Texas, as Second-Class Mail Matter.

Mr. B. M. Postoffice at Houston, Texas, as Second-Class Mail Matter.

Mr. B. M. Postoffice at Houston, Texas, as Second-Class Mail Matter.

Mr. B. M. Postoffice at Houston, Texas, as Second-Class Mail Matter.

Mr. B. M. Postoffice at Houston, Texas, as Second-Class Mail Matter.

Mr. B. M. Postoffice at Houston, Texas, as Second-Class Mail Matter.

Mr. B. M. Postoffice at Houston, Texas, as Second-Class Mail Matter.

Mr. B. M. Postoffice at Houston, Texas, as Second-Class Mail Matter.

Mr. B. M. Postoffice at Houston, Texas, as Second-Class Mail Matter.

Mr. B. M. Postoffice at Houston, Texas, as Second-Class Mail Matter.

Mr. B. M. Postoffice at Houston, Texas, as Second-Class Mail Matter.

Mr. B. M. Postoffice at Houston, Texas, as Second-Class Mail Matter.

Mr. B. M. Postoffice at Houston, Texas, as Second-Class Mail Matter.

Mr. B. M. Postoffice at Houston, Texas, as Second-Class Mail Matter.

Mr. B. M. Postoffice at Houston, Texas, as Second-Class Mail Matter.

Mr. B. M. Postoffice at Houston, Texas, as Second-Class Mail Matter.

Mr. B. M. Postoffice at Houston, Texas, as Second-Class Mail Matter.

Mr. B. M. Postoffice at Houston, Texas, as Second-Class Mail Matter.

Mr. B. M. Postoffice at Houston, Texas, as Second-Class Mail Matter.

Mr. B. M. Postoffice at Houston, Texas, as Second-Class Mail Matter.

Mr. B. M. Postoffice at Houston, Texas, as Second-Class Mail Matter.

Mr. B. M. Postoffice at Houston, Texas, as Second-Class Mail Matter.

Mr. B. M. Postoffice at Houston, Texas, as Second-Class Mail Matter.

Mr. B. M. Postoffice at Houston, Texas, as Second-Class Mail Matter.

alone make them great and enduring. Caesar and Napoleon were supremely successful men, and what were their ends? Where is the greatness of Rome and of Macedonia? The chief end of men and of nations is righteousness. The structure that is not plumb with the center of the earth will topple over. There is a spiritual as well as a material center of gravity, and a moral law as universal and as powerful as the law of gravitation, which the president, in addressing young Americans, should not overlook.

RATING THE REPUBLICANS.

The republican badgers have been baited. They will come out of their holes. Mr. Lodge and Mr. Spooner and the other champions of the administration in the senate have broken the seal of their silence and have spoken on affairs in the Philippines, and they will speak again. It is a marked triumph for the democrats. Senators Teller, Rawlins, Patterson, Tillman, Carmack, Culberson and other democratic senators have poured hot shot into the republican stronghold until the garrison has determined on a sortie.

"How long," asks Senator Tillman, in that picturesque language for which he is famous, "are we going to hold on to this bag of cats?" And then Senator Culberson adroitly leads Senator Lodge to express disapproval of General Smith's order, and next of General Bell's order. Then he floors him with the question, "I will ask if the senator does not also remember that the president of the United States has very recently sent his congratulations to General Bell for his vigorous prosecution of the war in that province, under the very order which the senator has just condemned?" Senator Lodge does not know. He so confesses and subsides.

Next Senator Spooner is knocked out. Senator Teller and Senator Carmack floor him with the report from Batangas, which states that 100,000 out of a population of 300,000 have died since the advent of the Americans. Mr. Spooner, however, is up again and tries to make out that the inhabitants of Batangas died of malaria and dysentery. Senator Culberson reads from the report and shows that war, malaria and dysentery had caused the mortality. Senator Bacon shows that diseases resulted from destruction of crops and lack of food, which could not be imported by reason of the blockade. Senator Spooner, when cornered by Culberson, the cross-examiner, can find no more to say than "I will answer the senator later and in my own time."

The truth is the republican senators are grueled, not from lack of matter, but from a surplus of matter. "No scuttling" was their favorite parrot-like cry until the Gardner report, and the Batangas report, General Smith's "kill and burn" order and the scathing comments of the democratic orators silenced them. But the democratic attack continued to be so vigorous that that silence could not be maintained. A defense of the administration is to be attempted. The country will be interested to learn what that defense will be.

The republican senators have not the power to do what the republican papers do when the news of Philippine atrocities accumulates. Papers like the New York Sun and the Tribune discuss wireless telegraphy, baseball, college athletics, the Rhodes fund, bridge terminals, trolleys, asylums and college clubs. Sometimes, as when Senator Simmons was arraigning the administration's policy, the republican senators absent themselves from their seats, but when they come back the democratic senators upbraid them for running away. Most of the time they have to sit in their seats with their ears burning from the fiery denunciations which continue to come from the democratic side of the chamber.

King Edmund's granting of a pardon to those who have disturbed the peace of Venice does not necessarily imply friendship for Uncle Sam. It may have been just a Venetian bluff.

Our soldiers will doubtless cease jakesmithing the Filipinos until the verdict is rendered, anyhow.

The way Minister Wu has kept the peace since Senator Teller roared his recent speech seems to indicate that the man with the queue took the cue.

GENERAL MILES will be permitted to round out his official career if he will promise to remain incommunicado.

From the way those Memphis people treated Schley recently, one is led to conclude that they never heard the result of the court of inquiry.

CAPTAIN PUTNAM YONE STRONG says that he isn't broke yet. This goes without saying, for May is still with him.

The new pension commissioner should write a poem entitled "We just kill and burn the natives 'cause we need their islands! See?"

Whoever is nominated for president on the kill-and-burn ticket will have a number of very embarrassing things to explain.

RUSSELL SAGE says "Be virtuous and you will be wealthy." There are, however, lots of Texas newspaper men who can give him the lie.

EXCHANGE INTERVIEWS.

The Orange telephone system is the completest in the South, and has few equals anywhere. We think this fact as significant that the city is building with assurance of future greatness.—Orange Daily Tribune.

That being the case, talk in Orange is probably cheap.

The Waco Weekly Tribune celebrated the eve of the primaries in its section by handing out a red-hot political extra, in which it yanked the "kiver" from off its morning countenance in a manner which must have been highly embarrassing, and will doubtless result in the discovery of another crisis in that vicinity.

The power of Money was again exhibited in Washington the other day, when it took a street car conductor, a fireman and a policeman to subdue him.—Pittsburg Gazette.

Doubtless by this time Money wishes he had taken unto himself wings and flown.

The Kirby Lumber company recently issued an order requesting heads of departments not to engage any habitual cigarette smoker for a position of trust. This policy seems to be rapidly gaining ground among large employers, and the day of the cigarette fiend will necessarily soon be at an end.—Chester County Banner.

An order of that nature knocks the spots off from no-tobacco.

The Houston Post asks the question, "Will Roosevelt gag Hanna?" The chances are Hanna will gag Roosevelt at the next republican convention.—Laredo Times.

And at the next presidential election the democrats will gag "all hole of 'em."

It is said that Houston is to have a paint factory. She already has a poetry factory.—Sabine Banner.

Well, wouldn't she be foolish to get her poetry from a mail order house when she can get the home-made article?

The last day of April saw the Marshall Messenger's circulation reach 1000, and its editor and publisher, W. A. Adair, celebrated the event by printing in blue ink and giving its subscribers and the business men of Marshall a heart to heart talk calculated to be good for whatever might ail

them; and the principal thing which seems to ail Marshall business men is that they are afraid to advertise.

One might as well attempt to dip Lake Michigan dry with a pint cup as to get a girl to give up the man she really loves.—Timpson Bulletin.

A girl certainly does stick to the man she's "sot" on.

It is certainly cheering to know that before long the people of Beaumont will be supplied with good water, and plenty of it.—Beaumont Journal.

An' you call that cheerin' news! Somebody ought ter tell Mary Jane Cox on yer!—Abilati Eye.

We are making arrangements to have a first class Sunday morning edition of the Daily Press, which will be full of general reading matter, and we expect to devote about three columns to pungent editorial matter. In addition to our regular subscription list, we expect to run off a thousand extra copies each Sunday morning, thereby making the circulation nearly two thousand in the city.—Palestine Press.

Go in and win! The public will stand anything from you but a colored supplement.

EDITORIAL PICKUPS.

The drought appears to have hit Kansas squarely below the belt.—Atlantic Journal.

During a lull in the excitement Spindle Top said to Sour Lake, "I'm bored; aren't you?"—Rockdale Messenger.

There are two kinds of trusts—the little ones, which are only organized, and the big ones, which are Morganized.—Greenville Herald.

And the president has publicly rebuked General Funston, the chief wind bag, for talking too much about the Philippines. Poor old Kansas! We are sorry for any State that has a drought and a Funston at the same time. The president has squelched the latter, and now perhaps the Lord will have compassion upon the people and send the rain again.—Bund Star.

The Australian government wrote to Washington suggesting that the commonwealth and the republic exchange government publications. The Australians were staggered at the promptness, cordiality and completeness of the response. Sixty-eight large cases of "public documents" landed at Melbourne and were carried to the parliamentary library, where they were surveyed with conflicting emotions and conjectures as to how often the United States would practice this overwhelming and embarrassing generosity.—Waxahatchie Mirror.

And he is among us now in all his glory—the young man who is about to cast his first vote. He strutteth around like unto the barnyard fowl and raiseth his voice, even as the denker, that others might hearken unto him. The wily cardsharp whispereth in his ear and telleth him about the sins his opponent hath committed and is about to commit, and lo! behold! the poor, innocent lamb believeth every word told unto him by the self-righteous pharisee. He depositeth his slip of paper in a little box, and with glowing eyes telleth his gasping friends, "I've done voted."—Riverside Kestrel.

That "opera bouffe hero," General Frederick Furioso Funston (we wish it distinctly understood that that is what Lewis of The Houston Post calls him; we are afraid to say anything like that of so doughty a warrior), kept on "shootin' off his mouth" until Teddy the Terrible had to call him down. There was small glory won in the war with poor old Spain, and there was no glory in our war of conquest in the Philippines, and Teddy will brook the crowing of no other dunghill cockerel. Teddy is the "hero" of Santiago and San Juan hill, mind you—a little scrimmage that would not have been mentioned in our civil war—and he doesn't propose that any later hero shall be glorified.—San Diego Sun.

SPEAKING OF BAILEY.

Indianapolis Sentinel: The mention of Senator Bailey of Texas in connection with the next democratic presidential nomination is not surprising in view of the profound impression he has made upon the country by his services in both house and senate. He has especially distinguished himself since entering the latter body. There is nothing against Senator Bailey's availability except the post-bellum tradition which excludes a Southern man from the presidency. This may be, and probably is, strong enough to prevent his nomination, or that of any other man from the South, in 1904. But it is quite certain that there are few men in either party who measure up better to presidential standards than does Senator Bailey.

Raleigh (N. C.) News and Observer: The papers have a great deal to say about candidates for the presidency on the democratic ticket in 1904. As the prospects brighten for democratic success the number of candidates will multiply, and there are many evidences of democratic victory. The pendulum of trust rule, cruelty to the Filipinos, extravagance, contempt of popular government, and colonialism has swung so far that thoughtful men are alarmed. They see that republicanism has degenerated into socialism, in which only the few partake. There seems to be a well organized movement to bring Senator Bailey of Texas forward as a candidate for the presidency. He is a man of great ability, and in the Tillman-McLaurin expulsion debate put the republican great lawyers to flight. Yesterday's Wilmington Messenger had this item about Mr. Bailey: "Within a week the representative of this district in the house, Hon. John D. Bellamy, said to us that Mr. Bailey was the ablest lawyer in the senate and a man of first rate ability. As the great old senators, Morgan and Vest, shall presently disappear from the senate, it is hopeful and pleasant to know that in Senator Bailey the South has in the United States senate so able, so thoroughly equipped, so well balanced and sound a democrat."

SOME POSTSCRIPTS.

State Bacteriologist Westbrook has reported to Minnesota's board of health that rabies is very prevalent in the State. This report is endorsed by the board.

The New York Times continues to get epistolary rebukes from its venerable readers for having remarked that there is nothing admirable about old age, and it is frank enough to print them. One of them wittily shouts, "O tempora! O mores!"

Approximately 250,000 cases of Tasmanian apples will, during the next three months, be shipped from Hobart for the English market. Last year the total shipments were 12,000 cases less. These shipments will be made in sixteen large ocean-going steamers.

The highest inhabited house in England is Rosinsky's house, in Cumberland, which stands 1080 feet above the sea. The highest inn is the Cat and Fiddle, near Buxton, 1705 feet above sea level. The highest coach road in the kingdom is that which crosses the Grampians through Cairn Well pass, 2600 feet in height.

A plaster cast of the equestrian statue of the Venetian patriot, General Bartolomeo Colleoni, made by Verrocchio in 1497, and which Ruskin describes as one of the most glorious statues in the world, will occupy the most prominent place in the new sculpture hall of the art institute, Chicago.

POINTS ABOUT PEOPLE.

D. O. Mills will shortly erect an addition to the Mills building in San Francisco, the largest office building in that city.

Walter MacEwen, the American painter, residing in Paris, has been awarded one of the two gold medals of state at the Vienna exhibition presented by the Austrian government.

Rev. Thomas Ewing Sherman, a priest of the Society of Jesus and a son of General William Tecumseh Sherman, is visiting Indianapolis and circulating literature of the Catholic Truth society.

Admiral Dewey has been invited to go to Denver and be a guest of honor at a banquet which the First regiment of the Colorado National Guard will give to General Frederick Funston, commander of the department of Colorado, on May 6, the anniversary of the battle of Manila.

Ethan Allen Hitchcock, secretary of the interior; James Wilson, secretary of agriculture, and B. F. Galloway, chief of the bureau of plant industry, will receive the degree of LL.D. at the Missouri State university at the June commencement, and will also deliver addresses. Prof. Henry Van Dyke of Princeton university will preach the baccalaureate sermon.

A Feat in Journalism.

The Houston Post's account of the great Confederate reunion at Dallas was in every respect as good as the Dallas News' report. It was a great feat in journalism and worthy of that paper, which is the best morning daily in the State.

NEW POSTAL CURRENCY PLAN.

Washington, May 2.—(Staff Correspondence.)—A considerable amount of interest is just now being manifested in the postal currency scheme which has been before congress for some weeks past. A bill providing for the introduction of the proposed new system has been introduced in the senate by Mr. McMillan and in the house by Mr. Gardner of Michigan, and while no reports have as yet been made by the committees to which the bill was referred, there are good reasons for the belief that it will eventually be enacted into law, possibly before the end of the present session. The delay is not caused by opposition to the scheme, for it is not known that any material opposition exists. It has been necessary, however, to hold a number of conferences with various officials of the governmental departments which would be affected should the scheme be put to practical use, and a considerable amount of time has thus been consumed.

The Post has already printed a description of the postal currency which the scheme now on foot proposes to give the public, together with a picture giving an idea of the appearance of the proposed currency. The whole purpose of the plan is simply to furnish the people with a safe, cheap and easy plan of sending money through the mails. Under the present system the person wishing to send a small sum of money to another part of the country must, in order to insure comparative safety, make a trip to the nearest post or express office, purchase a money order, go through a number of official forms and then transmit a piece of negotiable paper which will cause almost as much trouble to the recipient as it does to the sender. Under the plan proposed by the post check bill introduced by Messrs. McMillan and Gardner all one, two and five dollar bills issued by the government after the enactment of the proposed law are to be provided with blank spaces on their face. So long as these blank spaces are left unfilled the money passes from hand to hand in exactly the same manner as the ordinary currency of the present day. If one wishes to send a sum of money through the mails, one has only to fill in the blank spaces with the name and address of the person to whom the money is to be paid, place an ordinary 2-cent postage stamp in another blank space provided for that purpose, and cancel the stamp. The money is thus transferred in the twinkling of an eye into a check on the United States government. The check thus made is inclosed to the person for whom it is intended, who takes it to the nearest postoffice and has it cashed, just as one would have an ordinary bank check cashed at a bank.

Of course some means of handling fractional amounts must be provided, and with this end in view the bills now before congress provide for the issue of \$50,000,000 worth of fractional currency. Thus it will be seen that any small amount can be sent through the mails with perfect safety and dispatch. The checks can be cashed only by the persons to whom they are made payable, and thus all danger of loss is obviated. As soon as the check is paid it is returned to the treasury department and a new bill or new bills of the same denomination issued in order that the circulation of the new money may be always kept at par. This constant reuse also insures clean money, something that is highly desirable.

The advocates of the new system do not think it will entirely supersede the money order system, inasmuch as the money order will be slightly cheaper in the case of all sums over \$50. But they are very strongly of the opinion that their plan possesses so many advantageous points that it will become universally popular as soon as the people become familiar with its provisions. The people who would be principally benefited are publishers, merchants and those living in the rural districts, where it is sometimes necessary to travel considerable distances in order to reach the nearest postoffice, and where many of the offices do not handle money orders. It is hoped that these classes, particularly, will do everything in their power to push the proposed plan, for, while no material amount of opposition has as yet developed, the natural lack of haste which always characterizes the work of congress may result in no legislation being enacted at this session unless it is plainly shown that there is a universal desire for the new money. The express companies will be affected by the plan, should it go into effect, and some opposition may be expected from them, perhaps, although they have not done anything in the premises up to date.

Before acting on the matter the congressional committees to which the McMillan-Gardner bills were referred wished to ascertain just how the proposed plan was regarded by the treasury and postoffice departments, and for that purpose a meeting was held in this city a few days ago, at which time Mr. C. W. Post, the gentleman who invented the postal currency scheme, explained it in detail to a committee composed of Mr. Roberts, treasurer of the United States; Mr. Ridgely, comptroller of the currency; Mr. Castle, auditor of the treasury department; Messrs. Wynne, Shallenberger and Madden, respectively first, second and third assistant postmasters general, and Mr. Metcalf, superintendent of the money order service. After hearing the large amount of favorable evidence presented by Mr. Post, the committee took the whole matter under advisement, and is not expected to report for some days yet.

The proposed plan has been very generally advocated by newspaper publishers, and there is every reason to believe that the opinion of the public at large, could it be secured, would prove to be eminently favorable. In order that members of congress in general may have every incentive to push the matter as much as possible, I would suggest that persons who are interested in the new plan write to their representatives and to the senators from their State, briefly stating the fact that the scheme is acceptable and that its adoption would be of great benefit to the public in general. As has been stated, nothing can be done until the committee from the treasury and postoffice departments makes its report, and should this report be adverse, the chances of the plan being put through would be practically nil. Mr. Post and those who are interested with him in advocating the scheme have no fear as to the nature of the report, however, for they say that an investigation of the matter will demonstrate to the satisfaction of every one that the plan is not only feasible, but eminently desirable in every way.

In the event that the committee spoken of makes a favorable report, the matter will be taken up as soon as possible by the congressional committee, which will hold all necessary hearings and then report back to their respective houses. All this will take time, of course, and unless the matter is pushed through rapidly there is a chance that the session will adjourn without anything being done. Mr. Post and the others interested are very much in earnest, however, and they will, of course, do everything in their power to secure final action during this session.

None of the members of congress with whom I have talked are opposed to the plan, and most of them are strongly in favor of it, regardless of politics or other affiliations. It has been stated that the adoption of the plan would increase the revenues of the government, and a careful investigation of this phase by the joint departmental committee will, it is believed, demonstrate this beyond a doubt. Mr. Post proposes to give his invention to the government without one cent of cost, so it will be seen that there is no possible question of private gain involved and that the scheme is perfectly clean and legitimate in every way.

According to statements made by Mr. Post before the recent meeting of the joint departmental committee, something like \$2,000,000,000 in small sums passes annually through the mails. In the event that the present method is supplanted by the postal currency plan, Mr. Post says, the revenues of the government from the stamps canceled on post checks will largely exceed the amount now paid as fees on money orders. He has collected a mass of statistics which tend to demonstrate the accuracy of this statement.